



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

out a volume containing the cases in which various members of the house of Howard were unjustly condemned, that volume alone would open the eyes of many who hold in awe the memory of Coke and of the jurists who flourished immediately before and after him. We would welcome also a volume containing the records of the persecutions of the Jesuits, of the plots to entrap their superior, Garnet, of the official connivance with Oates and Dangerfield, of the trial of the Jesuit poet, Southwell, who was racked thirteen times, of Father Campian and his twelve companions, and of the six who were unjustly condemned with the equally innocent Viscount Stafford. After studying these cases and the cases of Lord Strafford and Thomas Lee, and of others who were executed either after farcical judicial proceedings or without a trial at all, one feels that we cannot appreciate our own happy lot without realizing how much better off we are than our ancestors. Those centuries of oppression left their traces even upon the records of American courts, and Messrs. Callaghan & Company have a rich field open to them in this direction.

J. J. S.

THE GROWTH OF THE CONSTITUTION. By WILLIAM M. MEIGS.
Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1900.

A recent book of interest, not only to students of constitutional and American history, but to lawyers as well, is Mr. William M. Meigs' "Growth of the Constitution." This is not Mr. Meigs' first venture into the field of American historical writing, as he has already given us a "Life of Charles Jared Ingersoll."

The *raison d'être* of his book on the Constitution the author gives in his preface as follows: "I have on more than one occasion wanted to know accurately the history and development of some particular clause of the United States Constitution in the Convention of 1787, but have always found it very difficult to succeed in tracing the matter out to my satisfaction. It is a very wearying process to follow a particular portion of the instrument through the whole convention; and, indeed, no matter how carefully this is done, one is sure to miss a good many ideas which were thrown out at times when entirely different portions of the instrument were under consideration. Thinking over the matter at that time led me to wonder whether it would not be possible and worth while to go through all the proceedings of the convention and write a history of each separate clause. The following book is an outgrowth of that idea."

That Mr. Meigs has succeeded admirably within the limits he mapped out for himself, no one who has examined the book can doubt. He has performed a work which will enormously diminish the labors of students of the Constitution and which places before them in clear and succinct form the result of what must have been very laborious research.

It is true that the materials from which the Constitution was framed are so familiar and, generally speaking, so complete that we find little that is new in the book. But Mr. Meigs has thrown an interesting side light on the proceedings in the convention, by reproducing in fac-simile the so-called Randolph draft of the Constitution and which he considers to be the one (or one of two) used in the Committee of Detail of which Randolph was a member. As indicating the development or modification of ideas brought forward in the convention and as showing how they were reflected in the committee, this document is very interesting and helps in rounding out our knowledge of transactions which have since so greatly affected our national welfare.

Altogether Mr. Meigs is to be congratulated on his excellent performance of a laborious task and his publishers are to be thanked for issuing a book the type of which is easy and pleasant to read.

E. B. S., Jr.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES. By ARCHIBALD CHURCH, M.D., of the Northwestern University Medical School, and FREDERICK PETERSON, M.D., of the Woman's Medical College, New York. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1899.

In common with all the books published by this firm, this volume is an excellent presentation of the subject in question. The numerous illustrations scattered throughout the text add materially to the interest, and the subject-matter is ably and thoroughly discussed. While having no direct bearing upon law, there is much both of interest and value to the legal expert contained within the book, especially with reference to insanity and mental and moral depravity.

A REVIEW OF RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH. By W. A. PARRINGTON. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. 1899.

The author of this little volume has condensed into a limited space much of intrinsic value to both medical and legal men. The relations of medicine to law have, unfortunately, been but imperfectly understood, and any contribution that will more clearly define the mutual bearings of the two professions must be a welcome addition to medico-legal science. This result can best be arrived at by reference to the recent decisions in important cases, and in the present volume we find a *résumé* of some of the latest medical legislation. The subjects dealt with include the need of examining boards and their qualifications; the relations of medicine to dentistry, Christian Science and osteopathy; fees, and the legitimate value of medical services rendered; the scope of the term "malpractice;" the value of X-ray photographs as evidence in surgical cases; the unauthorized use of physicians' names in the advertising of proprietary medicines, and many other equally as interesting and